

## § 886.1300

## 21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-01 Edition)

### § 886.1300 Afterimage flasher.

(a) *Identification.* An afterimage flasher is an AC-powered light that automatically switches on and off to allow performance of an afterimage test in which the patient indicates the positions of afterimages after the light is off. The device is intended to determine harmonious/anomalous retinal correspondence (the condition in which corresponding points on the retina have the same directional value).

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990]

### § 886.1320 Fornixscope.

(a) *Identification.* A fornixscope is a device intended to pull back and hold open the eyelid to aid examination of the conjunctiva.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in part 807, subpart E of this chapter. The device is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988]

### § 886.1330 Amsler grid.

(a) *Identification.* An Amsler grid is a device that is a series of charts with grids of different sizes that are held at 30 centimeters distance from the patient and intended to rapidly detect central and paracentral irregularities in the visual field.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in part 807, subpart E of this chapter. The device is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988]

### § 886.1340 Haploscope.

(a) *Identification.* A haploscope is an AC-powered device that consists of two

movable viewing tubes, each containing a slide carrier, a low-intensity light source for the illumination of the slides, and a high-intensity light source for creating afterimages. The device is intended to measure strabismus (eye muscle imbalance), to assess binocular vision (use of both eyes to see), and to treat suppression and amblyopia (dimness of vision without any apparent disease of the eye).

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994]

### § 886.1350 Keratoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A keratoscope is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to measure and evaluate the corneal curvature of the eye. Lines and circles within the keratoscope are used to observe the corneal reflex. This generic type of device includes the photokeratoscope which records corneal curvature by taking photographs of the cornea.

(b) The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9. The battery-powered device is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 65 FR 2320, Jan. 14, 2000]

### § 886.1360 Visual field laser instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A visual field laser instrument is an AC-powered device intended to provide visible laser radiation that produces an interference pattern on the retina to evaluate retinal function.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

### § 886.1375 Bagolini lens.

(a) *Identification.* A Bagolini lens is a device that consists of a plane lens containing almost imperceptible striations